Chas G Fowler commenced attending Medical
lectures in the Pennsylvania University
Nov 6 - 1826

Place of residence Montgomery
Orange Co.
State of New York

Nov 5th Introductory by Dr Physick on Anatomy
Wherein he represented it to the audience as essentially necessary in the study of Medicine and as the basis of medical science

Nov 9th Lect 1 Dr showed us the difference between arteries and veins the former being stronger and more elastic and therefore when cut preserving a round orifice and that in his lectures he should speak of the skin cellular membrane and fat as the common integuments

Nov 10 there are much greater number of bones in a child than an adult
the quantity of osseous matter is the same in the long cylindrical bones that is in parts of equal length although their bulk is greater consequently their weight is equal
the cylindrical shape is stronger than any other
bones are organized matter composed of an earthy and animal substance, acids destroy the earth heat or fire the animal
the bones may be injected therefore vascular
they have arteries, veins, nerves, and lymphatics
their structure is lamellated and fibrous

Nov 11 Periosteum it adheres to the bones by fibres and blood vessels
the fibres run in deffrent directions
the periosteum is very vascular so much so that being injected the whole bone has the appearance of the matter injected. It is sensible therefore it possesses nerves - Dr P
it ought to be cut immediately through in dissection and not scraped up as some advise, for the sake of covering the end of the bone which is cruel and not usefull; Dr P

there is an internal periosteum which lines the inner parts of the bones and contains the marrow, which at the end of the bones or at the joints is supposed to come in contact with the bone itself, the marrow is absorbed ~~up~~ partially where there is much emaciation, the space left unoccupied by it is filled with a fluid watery substance

bones, formation of and size or the manner in which they grow and increase their length and breadth.

the manner ~~that~~ that the cavities increase

Nov 13 Diseases of bone

Cartilage not vascular, ~~and~~ Physick

fractures ~~of the~~ compound and simple

the simple is when there is a mere fracture of the bone alone without occasioning much injury to ~~the~~ ~~pars~~ surrounding parts and the first bond of union is the extravasated blood through which the blood vessels ramify and become vascular and shortly after cartilaginous when the bony substance begins to form

the compound: when the bone is not only broken but the flesh and surroundings parts so as to allow the blood to escape in this case granulations are formed which readily adhere to each other and ossify to a large extent

in the latter case there is coagulable lymph deposited

Nov 16 Doct Physick on the Vertebra and ossa innominata

Nov on the ligaments of the vertebra. os sacrum ossa innominata and the sternum

Nov 22 On the bones of the cranium
Was very particular in shewing the situation of the lachrimal Gland – Glandula lachrymalis. and observed that it was one of his ~~x~~ examination questions - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

Nov 23 dwelt with peculiar emphasis on the middle artery of the cerebrum and the manner of plugging it with a peice of wood to stop haemorhages in that part of the cerebrum where it ran through a canal of the anterior inferior part of the os – parietal

January 1 1852

Bought of Hugh S Banks one Violin & a Checker board for 6.25 in N Burgh. Joe was away . . . . . .

Jan 2 Drawed home one load of Vanetmburghs wood the first he cut on the 21 said he was to cut 21 load for 8 bushels of Rye or corn . . . . . .

" 3 do one load of Joes cutting and one pine stick and took it to copleys saw mill for a gutter

6

8

10.

fk

16.

18

2b

Nov 5th Dr James on Midwifery Agt Doct Dewees Introductory
N 9. 1 Lec On menstruation which he considers as coming from the uterus and Dr Hunter asserts that he saw it flowing from the uterus Dr James mentioned that where the menses began flowing at a very early age they were to be considered as morbid states of the system & premature & that the menstruation subsided at about the age of 40 or 50 years and that at the time of stopping very irregular as to the time of their flowing sometimes returning at as long a period as a year
the use of this ~~accordingly~~ menstrual secretion is to render the uterus fit for conception and for the nutrition of the foetus for that catamenia scarcely ever appeared during pregnancy a secreting and if it did (as sometimes was the case though rarely) the child was weakly
Some physicians of considerable law considered the catamenia the same as blood but erroniously as it never coagulates

Nov 10 a morbid state may arise from various causes
1 when at a very early period, there is giddiness and pain in the head sometimes attending
deplete by venesection from 8 to 10 oz and gentle cathartics, diet vedgitable
it sometimes happens that in weak constitutions there is a retention of the flux, tonics - and exercise on horseback also electricity but not sparks
stopped also by a sudden exposure to cold warm pediluvium plethoric habit bleeding gentle emetic of Specac the bleeding should be performed about the time that the flux is expected

chronic complaints of this kind arise from indigestion, and want of exercise ~~am~~ remove the cause to effect a cure

N 13 catamenia may arise from a relaxed state of the system and from abortion in ~~which~~ the former of which stimulate the patient in the latter bled and give mild cathartics more especially if there is fever present the Doct advised allum and white vitriol combined, powder of galls, sopheras, and the prussiate of iron ~~of~~ which last ~~from~~ 10 grs every 4 hours

Catamenia attended with pains is ~~from~~ relieved by bleeding the warm bath should be used 2-3 nights before it is expected and it has been known ~~of~~ to flow whilst using it without pain also by opium and camphor

if in plethoric habits relief is obtained by venesection 2-3 oz monthly there is a spurious pregnancy which takes place about 30-40 years of age ~~to~~ both married and unmarried women.

Dr James mentioned cases of men who had a menstrual discharge but that coagulated, also that hæmorrhages and various discharges sometimes took place of the menstrual discharge.

Dr Dewee's On the diameters of the pelvis

the Doct mentioned that as premature delivery was often necessary on account of the deformed pelvis we should not on that account despair of saving the mother even when she was delivered at as early a period as 4 months

as he had in this city preserved a child which was but 4 month and a week old at the time of birth which at 4 weeks of age weighed only 1¾ th with its clothes. it was at first put in cotton and placed on a stove the heat of which was carefully graduated

Nov 22-23 On conception

Nov 27th On the signs by which we should judge of the age of the fœtus and on Monstrosities or Lusus Naturæ
In the male the testes enter the scrotum at the 7 month they commence entering at the 6 month
& a full grown fœtus the umbilical cord is midway between the head and feet in a premature birth it is nearer the head

a fœtus to live should be weigh 5 lbs
the fœtus inspire as it would appear from the action of the air on the face and thus transmitting its tonic effects by its nerves to the intercostal nerves whence they are drawn up and thus the cavity of the chest becoming enlarged the child takes the first inspiration

38.

42

46

48

50

5k

Dr Gibson on Surgery

Nor 7th ~~Dr Cope~~ ~~on Materia~~ Medica ~~& Pharmacy~~ Introductory

Nor 9 Inflamation 1 stage there is generally a langour, in the second it is the contrary it is characterised by heat, pain, redness, ~~redness~~ attended with more or less of tumefaction or fever

It is divided into two species phlegmonous & erysipelatous the former known by its bright red colour, tension, heat, and a circumscribed, throbbing, painfull, tumefaction of the part; tending to suppuration

the latter is considered as an inflamation of a dull red colour vanishing upon pressure, spreading unequally, with a burning pain, the tumour scarcely perceptible ending in vesicles or desquamation

Inflamations ~~generally~~ tend 1 in resolution where the symptoms gradually abate

2 adhesion — the parts grow together

3 Effusion, the escape of the fluid out of the vessle naturally containing it

4 Suppuration the inflamation does not yield to proper remedies, the throbbing increases, the tumour points inwardly, and rigors come on.

5 Induration its effects are diffrent ~~at~~ some cases are attended with pain, and become cancerous others have no pain

6 Granulations formed by coagulable lymph

7 Cicatrization or the healing over

8 Mortification

In inflamation ~~though~~ to the touch there would appear to be more heat than natural this is not the case - at least only partially the temperature is increased by the circulation

In pains ~~of~~ the joints such as rheumatism wrapping the parts with wool so as to exclude air is highly beneficial the redness of ~~the~~ swelling is produced by arterial blood

the causes of inflamation are 1 Chemical agents
cold may be considered as an example
2 heat and the taking of cold water while in a heated state
Dr Gibson is of opinion that cold water solely is not the cause of death ~~so~~ so often as supposed but a stroke of the sun

the Mechanical as stings and punctures

Nor 1st cartilage it has blood vessels though supposed by some not to be so Dr P has forcibly injected the foetus of a calf
the pia mater is very vascular the dura not
In mucous membranes adherion does not occur, which is of the utmost importance
the cellular membrane very vascular therefore inflames very easy-ly and sometimes extensively
ligatures for arteries should be as small and even as possible
In the cure of Phlegmon ~~to~~ endeavour to procure resolution
Mr the depleted pulse consult Rush - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
In acute pain where bloodletting is resorted to as ing gout taking blood from the great toe whilst very much swollen do it with buck-es cupping could not be borne from 18 to 20 will take 10 or 12 oz
and if the parts are very much inflamed apply them near the parts that are affected
If leeches do not take hold readily rub the parts with sugar and water, leave them on until filled as they are then more easily taken from the part
If leeches are taken internally, give brine to dislodge them

Nov 16th On ~~ulcers~~ or Inflamation tending to ulcerate
Their different stages are 3 in No- 1 adherive and after that there
is the ulcerative and suppurative. the ulcerative is most to be feared
this kind of Phlegmon is confined and has a natural tendency to the
Skin; the secondary if not primary cause is the removal of obnoxious matter
In the cure; granulations are formed. and a carefull exposure
of the parts assists the granulations which substance is so liable to
disease that it sometimes takes on the disease which nature is
in this way endeavouring to remove and destroyed in a few hours;
the scarlet granulations are most healthy.
In the cure the is two things to be attended to
first Wether or no the action should be increased
Second Wether or no it should be decreased
blistering in ulcers arose with Doct Physick
Nov 17 On wounds
first the incised in which the principle danger is from
haemorhages
those that are cut with a sharp instrument are more subject to
haemorhage than those that lacerated and bruised but heal
much more easy
the first thing to be attempted after dislodging all extraneous
matter is to make the parts adhere which is naturally effected
by coagulable lymph forming a nidus for the transmission of
small blood vessels shooting through it from the veins
the effused blood is softened by the serous of the lymph and
absorbed the second is by granulation
Court plaster the best formed of Gum Arabic and opium
all stitches should be removed in three or four days
in sewing begin at the angle. ligatures of silk the best should be round

Nov 20th Shewed the manner of suppressing haemorrhagia likewise spoke at some length on Tetanus and mentioned that from experience he had found that neither amputation or the remedies usually employed were of much avail. but that he had used opium with decided success he immediately gave 200 drops where there was any manifest symptoms and had increased it to a wine glass full at the same time had taken care to keep the wound open by emollient plasters

Nov 21st On the velocity of balls and the different kinds of wounds they make from their different impetus's

In examining wound the finger (where it can be employed) is to be preferred to a probe. and the silver probe to any other from its vibrating qualities

60

Doct Gibson & On gun shot wounds

Nov 25 Gun shot wounds should be carefully examined and all extraneous matters removed though there should not be force enough — used to irritate the wound we should wait a few days before there is much attempt made to remove foreign matter and even then we should be gentle the ~~w~~ most troublesome stage of these wounds is the suppurative

where bullets have entered and glanced off to any distance they can generally be traced by an inflamed portion of the skin in the direction that the bullet has entered

in wounds of the head & contusion is often mistaken for fracture there is generally present a crepitancy, produced by the extravasated blood the outer edges of which are hard the inner part soft; young children are very subject to this ~~disp~~ unless there is a great quantity of blood extravasated it will not be advisable to attempt to discharge it by an incision or unless it should remain some time without being absorbed

Tic-doulourex is often produced by blows on the head if the antiphlogistic plan (in this case emetics and cold applied to the head) does not remove it, cut down and seperate the injured nerves; there have been cases in which the sympptoms do not appear intill months or years seperating the nerves arose with Veralius in this country with Dr Physick

in extensive wounds of the face the Doct says make use of laudanum to allay pain and irritation — lunar caustic for fungus

Doct Gibson uses British oil in erysipelas with decided effect

Nov 24 Shewed the french apparatus for wounds of the tongue

If the ear is injured to almost any extent (the external ear) ~~endeavour~~ endeavour to replace it by the interrupted suture and light bandages

In extensive wounds of the throat where the patient faints take up the arteries if possible before he recovers for at that time profuse haemorhage often takes on - - -

In wounds of the chest there is generally many vessels ruptured and the loss of blood is the only safeguard

Where there is much blood discharged from the mouth it indicates that the lungs are wounded and to prevent suffocation bleed freely from the arm and keep the wound open with the finger if possible

In wounds of the chest where the intercostal artery is torn or severed it is not often necessary to take it up if it should be use the crooked needle

If the wound is high there may often be some foreign matter as well as peices of bone lodged in the cavity of the thorax which will prevent a cure. ~~and~~ if it cannot be effectually cleanred with milk and water from the situation of the wound not admitting it we should make a counter opening and in that way endeavour to effect a cure. the ribs often exfoliate and thus by the exfoliation falling in the cavity producing high inflamation and death if not removed as was the case of Capt Parry

Nov 27th wounds of the intestines

those of the small intestines are more dangerous than those of the large and when an intestine is cut we should not disturb it if it can be dispensed with but should keep the patient on a very low diet and confine him to a reclining posture and bleed freely

the duodenum throws out coagulable lymph which in a short time forms a passage for the faces which in a short time will effect a cure by the vis Medicatrix natura

when the stomach is wounded the sides of it should be sewed to the large adjoining muscles and there drawn together by adherive plaster

80

Nov 7th Dr Hare on Chemistry Introductory

Nov 13 - Space - - -

Matter: properties of extension - impenetrability - inertia - mobility

Nov 19th Made several experiments proving that air has weight

Nov

Nov 21st Proved by experiment the atmospheric pressure

Nov 23 experiments to shew the pressure of air

86

A Register of Alms House Cases

Nov 19. the 1 That of a Frenchman labouring under an irritation of the stomach so that his stomach rejects all stimulating food & liquors. his treatement is the bowels kept open food light his pulse is irritating and if the case aggravates topical blood letting.

Nov 19 the 2 A case of ague and fever in an intemperate person after being brought to the House he was found to have a very great degree of excitabelity from fever and imediately bled. in 3 or 4 days his arm is swelled to a very great extent supposed by Doct Chapman to have been caused from the peculiar state of the system and from ~~the~~ ~~p~~ some ~~of~~ pus which ~~is~~ formed in the orifice getting ~~into~~ the circulation. the patients pulse is very irregular the arm has been blistered and poulticed. opium was directed by Doct Chapman to be administered although he said the case was a desperate one the man died as predicted and from a post mortem examination there appeared to have been ~~an~~ an enlargement of the spleen ~~and~~ and liver ~~and~~ likewise the heart was affected very considerably and some of the principle viscera —

Nov 19 the 3 Whitehead chronic pneumonia for some time a slight cough and at present a violent pain in the side and chest — which were arrested by cupping still there is appearances of hectic fever, the expectoration purulent, and she cannot lie on her back: topical bloodletting and blisters will be tryed

Nov 21 the case of Mr Culley taken and treated for asthma; as Dr C thought it proved to be bronchretis he advised the antiphlogistic regimen the man is better

Nov 25 the case of Mathews who has dysentary and in the beginning of it chills and fever opium ~~xx~~ was exhibited and the urine drawn off by catheter, bowels costive, appetite good, ... gave him some purgatives. is some better if the dysentery returns give for the secondary stage

8. ℥ of camphorated emulsion

1. ʒ of sulphurious acid

80. Drps of laudanum as the case may require

a table spoonfull every 2 or 3 hours

Nov 25th am Parsons suppression of Catamenia was relieved by bleeding and purging ~~the~~ of that which caused great pain in the head which was relieved by cupping after which her left mamma began to swell was reduced by leeches

9.b.

102

Vero

14th Nov. 8th

~~Dr Gibson on Surgery~~ Introductory

Dr Coxe on Materia Medica and Pharmacy

Nov 10 - Of the vital principle, it is ~~that~~ alone ~~that~~ causes ~~acts~~ on matter or in other words medicine, to act on the living subject

In reputrifaction the vital ~~matter~~ principle acts on the dormant matter. In administering preparations of iron the discharge is sometimes black, which is caused by chemical affinity

the vital principle prevents putrefaction, as an egg that is impregnated with the male semen will preserve much longer than one that is not

but this principle is known only by its effects

by habitual use of ~~Cor~~ Cor Sub 8-0 to 30 grains may be taken with impunity while from 4 to 3 will produce death where not habitually used —

Nov 13 Recapitulation - and cause of motion

Nov 17 On the organization of blood

mentioned that many extraneous substances might be taken in the blood or even injected in large quantities without injury. Viz 10z of spirits of wine injected in the veins of a bitch only produced abortion

Nov 20 On the analogy of the skin to the lungs and kidneys as to their powers of absorption

And concluded with strong sentiments ~~x~~ in favour of the pneumonal pathology

Nov 21st Materia Medica comprehends all those substances that are obtained from the 3 kingdoms of nature namely the mineral vegetable and animal

In the practice of medicine 4 things are necessary viz observation and experiment; the practice of the ancients was principally of a dietetic nature: and according to the Doct this is in general the best. the Doct thinks that the really usefull articles of Mat-Med are very few

among the various means of acquiring the articles of Mat-Med were first; their sensible qualities sometimes delusive were the test; the second from their colour the author of this delusive theory was Linaeus the 3 Botanical affinities an uncertain foundation

the 4 Chemical affinities which is usefull in ~~reducing~~ reducing the active bulk to a much smaller quantity but does not assist in ascertaining the medicinal qualities of substances

Nov 23 On the importance of the # study of the articles of Mat-Med

In administering medicine attention should be paid to system in general - the age - sex - temperament - habit - season - and climate

the most powerfull antidote to opium is pain and in very severe pain it may be taken almost ad-infinitum severe fladgellation is sometimes according to Dr Coxe made use of to destroy the effects of opium by producing pain

Nov 24 the Articles of Mat-Med. should be considered in their natural - medicinal and pharmaceutical history

disease consists in disorganization wether the action is excessive or defective

Nov 27 The articles of Mat-Med are to be considered as

1 as Sedantia } - which are evacuants

2 Incidentia { Stimulantia } narcotics
{ roborantia } tonics & astringents

3 Nutrientia ..... for which see cullens Alimentaria

Prussic Acid now known by the name of Hydrocianic acid its consists of carbon Hydrogen and nitrogen which he considered as strictly sedative

126

130

f 32.

134

136

140. Nov. 8th

Dr Chapman on ~~the~~ the Institutes & Practice of Medicine & Clinical practice Introductory

He compared the loss of a patient to the loss of a ship in a tempest and that as the mariner is not charged with inexperience from the loss of ~~the~~ a ship, neither ought a Physician from the loss of a patient

Nov 9 Mentioned that in examining a pulse it was of importance to feel of both arms the arteries not always running in the same direction

Nov 10 On the countenance which he says is worthy of particular observation and any great change from the natural denotes danger and vice-versa

the glared in malignant fevers he considers as denoting great danger

a rolling of the eyes and dilatation of the pupil denote compression of the brain

the tounge in fevers ~~in fevers~~ when clean denotes pulmonary affection, when unclean the stomach or bowels are affected

a difficulty in protruding the tongue beyond the lips and trembling of that organ denotes danger

a swelled tongue denotes disease of the brain

deep sighing in yellow fever unattended with other dangerous symptoms is generally mortal

heaving of the shoulders in a fever is a bad symptom

~~Do~~ 11 cough, a light and frothy expectoration affords no relief to afford relief it must be of a thick and yellow colour and when dark blood is present in expectoration much danger is to be apprehended

when floid of no material ~~importance~~ importance

pus the favourable kind may easily be swped off of the parts secreting it, it is specifically heavier than water and does not putrify easily & nor can it be diffused in cold water but easily in hot

Of Incubus - that is the manner of lying in bed
lying on the belly denotes colic or cramps, as it is relieved by pressure
lying on the back knees drawn up and spread somewhat out
mouth open in sleep denotes extreme danger
wrists cold and hands warm denote death
likewise cold breath and the ala of the nose cold, denote death
where in malignants the countenance assumes a natural colour, and expression, symptoms are dangerous
where the tendons ~~are~~ pulled over the artery in the wrist with a slight inverted cramp of the hand so that the pulse cannot be felt death will ensue shortly Chapman ~~the~~ saw it in several cases in which it was the forerunner of death

Nor 13 Changes of the voice from the natural tone is unfavourable and vice-versa

Senses: of the connexion of the eye and stomach the diseases of the eyes are often dependant on the state of the stomach and — when so, exhibit emetics

A permanent pain in the neck denotes hydrocephalus
violent and lancinent pain attends pleurisy
In acute diseases pain is favourable
~~Delirium~~ Delirium

Nov 15th On the tissues

first the cellular membrane which is the seat of common Phlegmon and tumefaction somewhat circumscribed for instance a boil It is sometimes effused as in dropsy

second the Dermoid analagous to the former

third the Mucous between which and the skin there is great resemblance for instance some venues turned inside out live

fourth the Serous, as the pericardium

fifth the fibrous, as the dura mater and nearly all the substances of articulation

Sixth the Nervous, as the membrane of the brain

Nov 17. the tissues ~~one~~ of the same part or the same tissue have different opperations or are opperated on by substances in different ways. ammonia injected in the urethra produces a discharge resembling that of the clap

Inflamation is first indicated by ~~irritation~~ nervous irritation which is recieved by the common sensorium and afterwards transmitted to the part. when the blood vessels become distended with blood from the great afflux to that part where it is coagulated

Nov 18 ~~the~~ Nervous irritation producing swelling. as above in the first stage but in producing swelling the vis a tergo is applied

~~Nov 1~~ the Doct mentioned that the capillaries were the seat of inflamation. and he understands by the capillaries the vessels between the arteries and ~~a~~ veins

the hands were ~~3~~ the red - serous and wiped

Nov 21st Doct Chapmans order in his Lectures

1st Circulatory organs

2 of the ~~alimentary canal~~ nutritive organs

3 the Respiratory organs

4 the Absorbents

5 the Secretory organs

6 the sensitive organs

7 the muscular parts

8 Cutaneous

9 Osseous

10 Generative

Nov 23 On Intermittents and their causes

General opinion and most general cause is Marsh-miasma
this had it's origen with Lancisi a Roman
this marsh-miasma as termed may arise from a clay soil covered
with wood

other causes: are also met with debility - poor diet - mental anx
-iety - extreme heat of the sun & from exposure to cold -
and moisture

Dr C that bile copiously secreted is not a primary cause
of fever-and-ague but a secondary symptom

hectic fever may be distinguished from fever-~~&~~ ague by
the paroxysms being more irregular - not always relieved by
perspiration - the well known hectic blush - the joints of the
lower extremities swollen - the pulse not subsiding with
the paroxysm - generally a clean polished tongue - & appetite
~~and~~ digestion and bowels natural. the appetite rather voracious
with a cheerfull countenance and ~~easy~~ mind
during the paroxysm the urine is turbed - in the inter -
- missions natural

Nov 24 in post mortem examinations when there is death from an intermittent. which if it happens is generally during the cold stage there is inflamation of the brain - pancreas — liver and spleen & swollen lungs in a depraved state bowels lived and greatly distended by their undischarged contents

treatment of the acute and ordinary intermittent
in ~~at~~ the cold stage the patient should be warmly covered and stimulating articles given as a preparation of ether

ether	1 ℥
loaf sugar	1 ℥
water	6 ℥

this way of administering ether is the best. so Chap
also opium and emetics
in the hot stage induce perspiration by diaphoretics as acetate of ammonia

where the system refuses to act exhibit emetics and opium also irritating rubefacients, sinapisms and blisters also cordial stimuli
opium and emetics should be used as in concussion of the brain says Doct Chap
venesection is seldom beneficial in any case it may be necessary at times to cup or apply leeches to the young & plethoric where there is great delirium in the hot stage, deplete largely by and vice-versa -
where there is inordinate perspiration induced apply blisters over the epigastrium. wash of alum is often found beneficial joined with brandy

Nov 25th subject continued

In all cases of apyrexia says Cullen give bark
Doct C does not approve of this where there is present inflamation deplete in the first place and then prepare for the bark – deplete with calomel and gamboge also if there should appear necessity emetics

preparations of bark

bark	½ oz	
carbonate of serpentaria	1 ʒ	
potass of soda	40 grs	

bark	1 ʒ	this given in a day
salamoniac	1 ʒ	

bark	1 ʒ	mix this with 8 ℥ of port wine give a wine glass each hour
Confectionated opium	1 ʒ	
lemon juice	½ ℥	
sulphurous acid	1 ʒ	

Injection of bark

bark	ʒ ℥
starch or gum arabic	
and opium	

On the Fowler Solution which he does not think as good a preparation of arsenic (being the arsenate of potass) as that of the oxyde of arsenic the latter being more active dosens of the former about 10 drs three times a day
of the latter the 1/60 or 1/40 gr every 4 hours
Sulphur when tonics and purging are ~~required~~ required
1 oz to 1 qt of water – a wine glass full 3 or 4 times a day
Arsenic should not be given in the cachectic form of this fever

150.

152

160

To Let

A House and three acres of ground from the 1st of April 1854 near Scotts Corner

To Let

A House and three acres of ground

162